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562  
SZUCS, TAMAS

VAJDA, Istvan, dr. HAJDU, Bela, dr.; SZUCS, Tamas, dr.; URAY, Magda, dr.

Treatment of epistaxis in Osler's disease with sex hormones;  
simultaneous occurrence of seminoma. Orv. hetil. 105 no.30:  
1412-1414 26 JI'64

1. Hajdu-Bihar Mehyei Tanacs Korhaza, I. Belosztaly.

SZUCS, Tibor

The 2d Conference of Telecommunications Technicians, November  
27-29, 1962. Hir techn 13 no.5:195 0 '62.

SZUCS, Tibor

Society life. Finommechanika 1 no.8:253 Ag '62.

1. "Finommechanika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

SZUCS, Tibor

The 2d Conference on Telecommunication Technology. Finommechanika  
1 no.10:319 0 '62.

~~SZUCS, Tibor~~

Technology of microelectronics. Finommechanika 2 no.5:135-148 My '63.

1. Híradastechnikai Központi Technológus Csoport; "Finommechanika" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja.

SZUCS, Tibor

Symposium on Automatic Production in Electrical and Electronic Engineering. Finommechanika 3 no. 1:27-28 Ja '64. .

1. Editorial board member, "Finommechanika."



SZUCS, Tibor, okleveles gépészmérnök; TOTH, Endre, okleveles vegyészmérnök

Industrial application of silicones. Technika 8 no.11:6-7  
N '64.

L 31456-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/AT

ACC NR: AP6023098

SOURCE CODE: HU/0031/66/000/002/0041/0043

AUTHOR: Foti, Erno (Staff scientist); Szucs, Tibor--Syuch, T. (Staff scientist); Vago, Gyorgy (Staff scientist) 61  
B

ORG: [Foti] Central Research Institute for Physics (Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet);  
[Szucs, Vago] Research Institute for Communications Technological Industry  
(Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet)

TITLE: Suspended-drop metal evaporation by electron bombardment

SOURCE: Finommechanika, no. 2, 1966, 41-43

TOPIC TAGS: electron bombardment, niobium, generator, evaporation

ABSTRACT: The suspended-drop technique for metal evaporation by electron bombardment was described. The instruments and operations involved were discussed on the basis of an example involving the evaporation of niobium. The current generator and output stabilization were described in some detail and some special considerations pertaining to the process were outlined. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 18, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

L 11352-67 EWP(k)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI HM/JD  
ACC NR: AP6032798

SOURCE CODE: HU/0031/66/000/009/0265/0273

AUTHOR: Szucs, T. (Scientific assistant); Vago, G. (Scientific assistant)

ORG: Research Institute for the Communications Technological Industry  
(Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet)

TITLE: Electron beam welding of thin metal sheets [Paper presented at a Session sponsored jointly by the Technology Department of the Association for Measuring Techniques and Automation, the Association for Acoustics and Film Technology, and the Scientific Association for Communications Technology held on 23 May 1966]

SOURCE: Finommechanika, no. 9, 1966, 265-273

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam welding, metal welding, welding technology, beryllium compound, heat sink

ABSTRACT: The authors review the literature dealing with the electron beam welding of < 1mm thick metal sheets and describe their experiences gained in the welding of beryllium bronze thin films at the Mechanical Measuring Instrument Works (Mechanikai Meromuszerek Gyara). This film is 0.12 mm thick. Satisfactory results were obtained by using the following setup. (Fig. 1) The frame is made of Bz 2 tin-bronze; the configuration illustrated provides for adequate heat sink, a lack of which function had prevented electron-ray welding of this membrane since the large amounts of heat required for the melting of the Bz 2 in the configurations used previously damaged the

Card 1/2

L 11352-67  
ACC NR: AP6032798

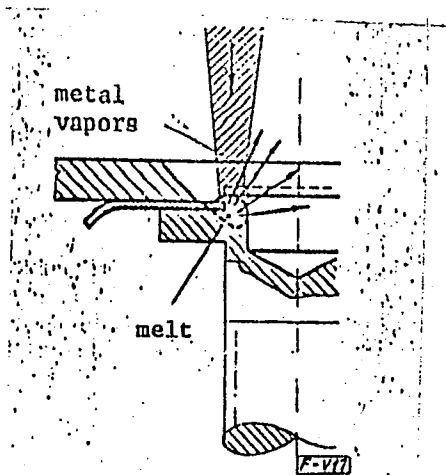


Fig. 1. Welding technology developed for Type C heads.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

film edge. The parameters of the welding operations are: acceleration voltage, 25 kV; beam current (in the operating chamber), 6 mA; welding time, 3 sec (one revolution of the jig); amount of heat supplied, 450 Wsec (i.e., 107 cal). Operating hints and means of preventing common errors are presented. The authors thank their associates at the Third Main Department for Physics at the Central Research Institute for Physics (Kozponti Fizikai Kutató Intézet III. Fizikai Főosztály), primarily Erno Foti, the project leader, for the theoretical and practical assistance given in the experimental work; Katalin Marosvolgyi for her conscientious metallographic and other analytical efforts; and Gyorgy Ispanki for his assistance in the welding and evaluation of the numerous test specimens. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 18 figures.

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.; SZUCS, Zoltan; SZABO, Antal;

Instructions for the preparation and ~~execution~~ of the autumnal peak traffic. Magy vasut 7 no.17:1 2 S '63.

1. Kozlekedes-es Postaügyi Miniszter elso helyettese; MAV vezeregazgato (for Csanadi).
2. Kozlekedes-es Postaügyi Miniszterium I. Vasuti Fosztaaly Magyar Szocialista Munkaspárt partbizottsaganak titkara (for Szucs).
3. Vasutasok Szakszervezetének fotitkara (for Szabo).

S/169/62/000/008/037/090  
E073/E335

3.5/30,

AUTHOR: Szilcs. Zsigmond

TITLE: On the problem of atmospheric electricity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 8, 1962, 32-33,  
abstract 8B242 (Országos meteorol. int. hivatal.  
kiadv., 1961, 24, 280-283 [Hun.; summaries in  
Ger. and Russ.])

TEXT: In the light of the work of Kukovka (RZhGfiz, 1961,  
6B151) the problem is considered of the relation between  
atmospheric electricity phenomena and other atmospheric phenomena  
as well as the problem of the penetration of the electric field  
into closed spaces. ✓

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/169/62/000/010/039/071  
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Galló, Vilmos and Szűcs, Zsigmond  
TITLE: Visibility range measuring instruments  
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1962, 21,  
abstract 103119 (Időjárás, 66, no. 1, 1962, 41-43  
(Hun.; summary in Ger.))  
TEXT: Visibility range recording instruments that were  
designed in West Germany are briefly described.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SZUCS, Zsigmond

Application of weather radar in precipitation forecasts. Orsz  
meteor int besz tud kut 26:421-426 '62(publ.'63).



SZUCS, Z.

HALMAGYI, D.; IVANYI, J.; FELKAI, B.; ZSOTER, T.; TENYI, M.; SZUCS, Z.

Effect of dihydroergotamine and hydergine on the lesser circulation in  
man. *Magy. belorv. arch.* 5 no.4:160-163 Dec 1952. (CML 25:5)

1. Doctors. 2. First Internal Clinic (Director — Prof. Dr. Giza Hetenyi)  
and Second Internal Clinic (Director — Prof. Dr. Gabor Czoniczer) of  
Szeged Medical University.

SZÜCS Zs., HALMAGYI D., ROBICSECK F., FELKAI B., IVANYI J., ZSOTER T. AND TENYI M.

1 und 2 inn. Klin., Med. Univ., Szeged; Klin. für chir. Fortbild., Budapest. \*Der Lungenkreislauf bei experimenteller Pulmonalstenose. Pulmonary circulation in experimental pulmonary stenosis ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (57-58)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Section II Vol. 7 No. 11

5ZUCS, 21.

HALMAGYI, D.; ROBICSEK, F.; FELKAI, B.; IVANYI, J.; ZSOTER, T.;  
SZUCS, Zs.; TENYI, M.; SZEITZ, K., technical assistant

Pulmonary circulation in experimental pulmonary stenosis. Acta  
med. hung. 5 no.3-4:335-345 1954.

1. Drs. Halmagyi, Felkai, Ivanyi, Szucs, and Tenyi are members of  
the staff of the First Department of Medicine, University Medical  
School, Szeged; Dr. Robicsek is a member of the staff of the  
Postgraduate Department of Surgery (Postgraduate Surgical Clinic),  
University Medical School, Budapest; Dr. Zsoter of the Second  
Department of Medicine, Szeged.

(PULMONARY STENOSIS, exper.

pulm. arteriolar resist. & pressure)

(LUNGS, blood supply

arteriolar resist. & pressure in exper. pulm. stenosis)

(BLOOD CIRCULATION

pulm., in exper. pulm. stenosis)

SZUCS, Zs

HALMAGYI, D.; ROBICSEK, F. (ROBICHEK, F.); FELKAI, B.; ZSOTER, T.; IVANYI, J.  
TENYI, M.; SZUCS, Zs. (SIUCH, Zh.); SZKUTZ, K., technical assistant

Studies on experimental tricuspidal insufficiency in dogs. Acta  
med. hung. 5 no. 3-4: 347-361 1954.

1. Drs. Halmagyi, Felkai, Ivanyi, Szucs, and Tenyi are members of  
the staff of the First Department of Medicine, University Medical  
School, Szeged; Dr. Robicsek is a member of the staff of the  
Postgraduate Department of Surgery (Postgraduate Surgical Clinic),  
University Medical School, Budapest; Dr. Zsoter of the Second  
Department of Medicine, Szeged.

(TRICUSPID VALVE, diseases

\*exper. insuff. in dogs after removal of casps, hemodynamics)

SZUCS, Zs.

HALMAGYI, D.; ROBICSEK, F.; FELKAI, B.; ESOTER, T.; IVANYI, J.; SZUCS, Zs.;  
TENYI, M.

Studies on experimental tricuspid insufficiency in dogs.  
Kísérletes orvostud. 6 no.3:220-230 May 54.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. és II. Belklinikája és  
Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebésztovábbképző Klinikája.  
(TRICUSPID VALVE, diseases,  
exper. insuff. in dogs)

SZUCS, Zs.

HALMAGYI, D.; ROBICSEK, F.; FELKAI, B.; IVANYI, J.; ZSOTNR, T.; SZUCS, Zs.;  
TENYI, M.

Small circulation in experimental pulmonary stenosis. Kiserletes  
orvostud. 6 no.3:230-238 May 54.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. és II. Belklinikája és a  
Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebész Továbbképző Klinikája.  
(PULMONARY STENOSIS, experimental,  
pulm. circ. in)  
(LUNGS, blood supply,  
circ. in exper. pulm. stenosis)

HALMAGYI, D.,; ROBICSMK, F.,; FELKAI, B.,; IVANYI, J.,; ZSOTER, T.,;  
SZUCS, Zs.,; Technischer Assistent: K. Szeitz.

Experimental chronic right cardiac insufficiency in dogs. Acta med.  
hung. 7 no.3-4:405-420 1955

1. I. und II. Medizinische Universitätsklinik, Szeged, und Klinik  
für Chirurgische Fortbildung der Medizinischen Universität,  
Budapest.

(TRICUSPID VALVE, diseases,  
exper. insuff.)

HALMAGYI, D.,; FELKAI, B.,; IVANYI, J.,; ZSOTER, T.,; SZUCS, Ts.,;  
PINTER, I.

Pathogenesis of pulmonary edema, caused by infusion, in healthy  
and in vagotomized dogs. Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.5:457-468  
Sept 55.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. és II. Belgyógyászati  
Klinikája.

(EDEMA, experimental

pulm., caused by infusion in healthy & vagotomized  
dogs)

(LUNGS, diseases

edema, exper., caused by infusion in healthy &  
vagotomized dogs)

(INFUSION, PARENTERAL, injurious effects

pulm. edema, exper., in healthy & vagotomized dogs,  
relation to blood pressure)

(NERVES, VAGUS, surgery

vagotomy, exper., relation to infusion-induced pulm.  
edema, eff. on blood pressure)



HALMAGYI, D.,; FELKAY, B.,; IVANYI, J.,; ZSOTER, T.,; SZUCS, Zs.

Data on the physiology of experimental, non-hemodynamic, pulmonary edema. Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.6:563-568 Nov 55.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. és II. Belgyógyászati Klinikája.

(EDEMA, exper.

pulm., induced by  $\lambda$ -naphthyl thiourea in dogs, pathol.

(Hun))

(LUNGS, dis.

exper. edema, induced by  $\lambda$ -naphthyl thiourea in dogs,

pathol. (Hun))

(THIOUREA, deriv.

$\lambda$ -naphthyl thiourea, causing pulm. edema in dogs, (Hun))

BENKO, Sandor; SZUCS, Zsuzsanna; RAK, Kalman

Loading tests in examination of reticulocytosis in healthy dogs and in dogs with bone marrow lesions. Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Ost. Kozl. 8 no.1-2:147-149 1957.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája.

(ERYTHROCYTES

reticulocytosis in healthy dogs & in exper. lesions of bone marrow, testing in exper. anoxia (Hun))

(BONE MARROW, physiol.

eff. of exper. lesions on reticulocytosis in dogs, testing in anoxia (Hun))

(ANOXIA, exper.

in testing of reticulocytosis in dogs (Hun))

SZUCS, ZSUZSANNA

BENKO, Sandor, dr.; SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, dr.; RAK, Kalman, dr.

Leading experiments on erythrocyte formation in normal dogs and in bone marrow lesions. Orv. hetil 98 no.14:356-358 7 Apr 57.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának  
(igazgató: Hetenyi, Geza, dr., akadémikus egyet. tanár)  
közleménye.

(HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM

eff. of exper. anoxia on hemopoiesis in dogs &  
influence of x-irradiation & nitrogen mustard (Hun))

(ANOXIA, exper.

eff. on hemopoiesis in dogs, influence of x-  
irradiation & nitrogen mustard (Hun))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.

on hemopoiesis in exper. anoxia in dogs)

(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, eff.

same)

SZUCS, ZSUZSANNA

TISZAI, Aladar, dr.; SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, dr.

Clinical experiences with a new hypoglycemic sulfonamide derivative. Orv. hetil. 98 no.21:546-549 26 May 57.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának (igazgató: Hetényi, Géza, dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(DIABETES MELLITUS, ther.

carbutamide (Hun))

(UREA, related cpds.

carbutamide ther. of diabetes mellitus (Hun))

(SULFANILAMIDE, related cpds.

same)

SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, Dr.; TISZAI, Aladar, Dr.; IASZLO, Ilona, Dr.

Acute effects of  $H_1$ -sulfanyl- $H_2$ -n-butylcarbamide (BZ-55) on the sugar, potassium and inorganic phosphorus levels of the serum in diabetics and healthy man. Orv. hetil. 99 no.7:227-229 16 Feb 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának (igazgató: Hetenyi Geza dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(ANTIDIABETICS, eff.

carbutamide on blood inorganic phosphorus, potassium & sugar in diabetes & healthy man (Hun))

(BLOOD SUGAR, eff. of drugs on

carbutamide in diabetes & healthy man (Hun))

(POTASSIUM, in blood

eff. of carbutamide in diabetes & healthy man (Hun))

(PHOSPHORUS, in blood

inorganic, eff. of carbutamide in diabetes & healthy man (Hun))

TISZI, Aladar, Dr.; SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, Dr.; LASZLO, Hona, K., Dr.

Acute effects of  $N_1$ -sulfanyl- $N_2$ -n-butylcarbamide (BZ-55) on blood sugar, potassium and inorganic phosphorus levels in depancreatectomized dogs. Orv. hetil. 99 no.8-9:272-273 23 Feb - 2 Mar 58.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának (igazgató): Hetenyi Geza dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(ANTIDIABETICS, eff.

carbutamide on blood sugar, inorganic phosphorus & potassium in pancreatectomized dogs (Hun))

(BLOOD SUGAR, eff. of drugs on

carbutamide in pancreatectomized dogs (Hun))

(POTASSIUM, in blood

eff. of carbutamide in pancreatectomized dogs (Hun))

(PHOSPHORUS, in blood

inorganic, eff. of carbutamide in pancreatectomized dogs (Hun))

TISZAI, Aladar, Dr.; SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, Dr.; NACSA, Mihaly, technikai segedletevel.

ECG changes induced by BZ 55. Orv. hetil. 99 no.28:554-957 13 July 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika-jának (igazgató: Hetenyi Geza dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(ANTIDIABETICS, eff.

carbutamide on ECG in normal & diabetic man & dogs (Hun))

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, eff. of drugs on

carbutamide in normal & diabetic man & dogs (Hun))

SZUCS, ZSUZSANNA, Dr.; TISZA ALADAR, Dr.; CSAPO GABOR, Dr. .

Clinical observations on 664 diabetics. Orv. hetil. 99 no. 45:1569-1572 9 Nov 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikájának  
(Igazgató: Hetenyi Géza dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.  
(DIABETES MELLITUS, statist.  
clin. statist. (Hun))



CSAPO, Gabor, dr.; SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, dr.

Changes of eosinophil count after bucarban therapy. Magyar. belorv. arch. 13 no.1:17-18 Mar '60.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikájának (igazgató: dr. Julesz, Miklós egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(CARBUTAMIDE pharmacol.)

(EOSINOPHILS pharmacol.)

TISZAI, Aladar, dr.; SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, dr.; CSAPO, Gabor, dr.; MACSA,  
Mihaly, ~~technikai segedletevel~~

Effect of the cen ral nervous system on electrocardiographic  
changes produced by BZ 55. Magy.belorv.arch.13 no.5:135-139 0'60.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati Klini-  
kájának (Igazgató: Dr. Juleas Miklos egyetemi tanár) közleménye.  
(CARBUTANIDE pharmacol)  
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY pharmacol)  
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol)

CSAPO, Gabor; TISZAI, Aladar; SZUCS, Zsuzsanna

Effect of carbutamide on the content of potassium and sodium in human erythrocytes. Kiserletes Orvostud. 13 no.1:76-77 Mr '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikája.  
(CARBUTAMIDE pharmacol)  
(POTASSIUM blood)  
(SODIUM blood)  
(ERYTHROCYTES chem)

CSAPO, G.; TISZAI, A.; SZUCS, Susanne

Effect of carbutamide on the concentration of potassium and sodium in human erythrocytes. Acta med. hung. 17 no.3/4:235-237 '61.

1. First Department of Medicine (Director: M. Julesz), University Medical School, Szeged.

(CARBUTAMIDE pharmacol)	(ERYTHROCYTES pharmacol)
(POTASSIUM chemistry)	(SODIUM chemistry)

SZUCS, S.<sup>szucs</sup> CSAPO, G.

Carbutamide treatment: Method of administration and the problem of late resistance. Acta med. hung. 17 no.3/4:327-335 '61.

1. First Department of Medicine (Director: M. Julesz), University Medical School, Szeged.

(CARBUTAMIDE therapy)

BALAZS, Viktor, dr.; CSAPO, Gabor, dr.; CSERHATI, Istvan, dr.; SZUCS,  
Zsuzsanna, dr.

Studies on the relationship between diabetes and urinary tract  
infection. Orv.hetil. 102 no.11:500-502 12 Mr '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinika.  
(DIABETES MELLITUS compl)  
(URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS compl)

SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, dr.; CSAPO, Gabor, dr.

Oral therapy of diabetes and the problem of late bucarban resistance.  
Orv.hetil. 102 no.2:57-61 8 Ja '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinika.  
(CARBUTAMIDE ther)

SZUCS, Zsuzsanna; CSAFO, Gabor; BAJUSZ, Gyula

Surgical problems of diabetes. Magy. sebesz. 15 no.6:394-399 D '62.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikájának  
(Igazgató: Julesz Miklos dr. egyetemi tanár), és I. sz. Sebeszeti  
Klinikájának (Igazgató: Petri Gabor dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.  
(DIABETES MELLITUS) (PREOPERATIVE CARE)



KAHAN, Agost; SZUCS, Zsuzsanna; CSAPO, Gabor; SOVENYI, Ervin

Effect of x-ray irradiation of the pituitary in the treatment of diabetic retinopathy. Szemeszet. 99 no.3:129-134 S '62.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szemklinikájának (Igazgató: Kukan Ferenc egyetemi tanár), I. sz. Belső Klinikájának (Igazgató: Julesz Miklós egyetemi tanár) és Röntgenklinikájának (Igazgató: Szenes Tibor egyetemi tanár) közleménye.  
(PITUITARY GLAND radiation eff) (RETINA dis)  
(DIABETES MELLITUS compl)

SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, dr.; CSAPO, Gabor, dr.; SOMLO (Steinberger), Zoltan, dr.

Neurological complications of diabetes mellitus. Orv. hetil. 103  
no.11:496-498 18 Mr '62.

1.Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinika és Ideg-Elmeklinika.

(DIABETES MELLITUS compl)  
(NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS)

SOMLO (Steinberger), Zoltan, dr.; CSAPO, Gabor, dr.; SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, dr.

Neurological complications of diabetes mellitus. I. Diagnostic problems in rare manifestations. Orv. hetil. 103 no.8:351-354 25 F '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Ideg, Elmeklinika és I Felklinika.

(RETINA dis) (DIABETES MELLITUS compl)  
(NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS)

CSAPO, Gabor, dr.; SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, dr.

Spontaneous remission in diabetes mellitus. Orv. hetil. 103 no.15:  
698-699 15 Ap '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I Belklinika.

(DIABETES MELLITUS)

SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, dr.; CSAPO, Gabor, dr.

Study on the total serum lipoid level and lipoprotein fractions  
in diabetics treated with insulin and bucarban. Orv. hetil.  
104 no.46:2170-2171 17 N '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I Belklinika.  
(DIABETES MELLITUS) (INSULIN) (CARBUTAMIDE)  
(HYPERLIPEMIA) (GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST)  
(BLOOD LIPIDS) (LIPOPROTEINS)

SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, dr.; CSAPO, Gabor, dr.; KAHANNE LASZLO, Ilona, dr.

Examination of total serum lipids, total serum cholesterol  
and lipoprotein fractions in diabetes mellitus. Orv.Hetil.  
105 no.10:924-928 My 17 '64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belgyógyászati és  
Szemeszeti Klinika.

SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, dr. ; CSAPO, Gabor, dr.

Study of total serum lipids, serum cholesterol and lipoprotein  
fractions in diabetic angiopathies. Orv. hetil. 105 no.26:  
1213-1216                      28 Je'64

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinika.

SZUCS, Zsuzsanna, dr.; CSERNAY, Laszlo, dr.; CSAPO, Gabor, dr.

I-131 oleic acid loading in diabetes mellitus. Orv. hetil. 106  
no.43:2026-2029 24 0 '65.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinika (Igazgató:  
Julesz, Miklos, dr.).

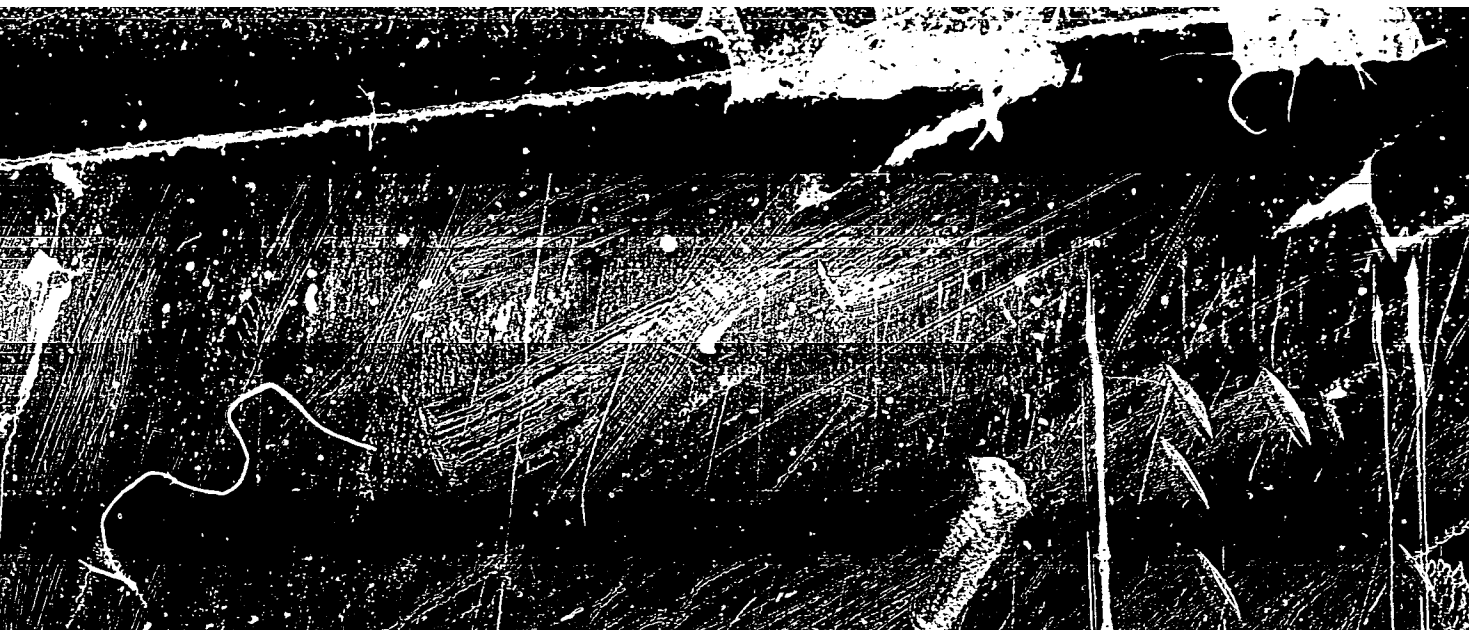


SZUCS, Zsigmond

Radio sounders for measuring atmospheric electricity.  
Orsz meteor int besz tud kut 25:369-372 '61 (publ.'62).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754610001-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754610001-6"

SZUCS, Zsigmond

Radio sounders for measuring atmospheric electricity.  
Orsz meteor int besz tud kut 25:369-372 '61 (publ, '62).

SZUCSNE CZASZAR, Erzsébet, dr.

Data on the laboratory testing of various ointments, ointment bases and industrial protective ointments. Study of percutaneous penetration in vivo. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 39 no.3:108-116 fe '63.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszerészeti Intézete  
(tanszékvezető: Pandula Egon dr.) közleménye.  
(OINTMENTS) (CHLORAMPHENICOL)

SZUDARSKI, Marian

Neurosecretion of the central nervous system of the crab,  
*Rhithropanopeus harrisi* (Gould) subspecies *tridentata* (Maitl.).  
*Acta biol. med.* 7, no. 1: 1-32 '63.

1. Department of Biology, Medical Academy, Gdansk, and Biological  
Station Gorki Wschodnie Head: Prof. Dr. Fryderyk Pautsch.  
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM) (MOLLUSCA)  
(PHYSIOLOGY)

SZUDEK, M.

5531

27

541.135.5/48.28

• Nowak K., Szudek M. Carbon Electrodes and other Products from High Grade Carbons.

„Elektrody węglowe i inne wyroby z węgla uszlachełnionego”, Warszawa, 1956, PWT, 16°, 185 pp., 115 figs., 29 tabs.

A description of materials and equipment used in production and the technological process.

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P/013/60/000/001/001/002  
B115/B220

AUTHOR: Szudek, Maria, Magister, Engineer  
TITLE: Coal lining as protection against corrosion  
PERIODICAL: Chemik, no. 1, 1960, 35-38

TEXT: In way of introduction, the author discusses the increasing importance of structural materials made of coal or graphite. In Poland, products of pressed coal or pressed graphite are termed "Karit". One of the most important products are acidproof linings. At present, ZEW Racibórz as the only Polish producer is not yet able to cover the total demand in Poland. Materials made of coal or graphite are specially suitable for the construction of chemical apparatus because of their resistance against the action of many chemical factors, against the effects of high temperatures in nonoxidizing atmosphere, and against temperature variations. These coal linings are equally able to withstand high temperatures provided that air admission is restricted. Due to its high thermal conductivity, graphite is one of the best structural materials for heat exchangers of the liquid type. Good self-lubricating properties permit its

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use in those cases where lubricating oils may not be applied. Based on a survey of literature, the author believes that coal and graphite are more resistant against compressive stresses than against tensile stresses. A paramount advantage of coal and particularly graphite is their easy machinability; thus, they are suitable structural materials for complicated apparatus. In Poland, coal is used extensively for those parts of apparatus, which are exposed to abrasion, such as sheets and bricks for the lining of reaction apparatus. Graphite as the more expensive material is used in all cases where a structural material of high thermal conductivity and easy machinability is required. Thus, it serves for heat exchangers, absorbers, condensers, distillation columns as well as furnaces for the combustion of hydrogen chloride. A comparison between coal and graphite linings, on the one hand, and ceramic linings, on the other, speaks in favor of the former. Ceramic linings are susceptible to cracks and fissures, giving easy access to aggressive liquids; coal and graphite, however, are ear-marked by high porosity (up to 30 %). When perfect impermeability is required, the linings are impregnated with resin. In the pores of the structural material, the resin is submitted to polycondensation effected by heating. In Poland, pitch mixed with phenol resins

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is used for impregnation. Absolute impermeability cannot be achieved, because new pores are formed during the burning. Thus, treated materials may be used at any temperature. Impregnation of the coal-lining with phenol resin only ensures almost perfect impermeability. At Racibórz, saturation is effected at present in an autoclave under alternating pressure (8 atm) and in a vacuum (30 mm Hg). Thus, the resin penetrates far into the pores of the material. Either short alternative vacuum and pressure impulses are applied, or the material is submitted to one long vacuum effect, followed by an equally long exposure to pressure. This may be followed by washing in leach solution, drying and thermal treatment. In order to achieve a still better protection against corrosion, the material is usually provided with an additional resin coating. The author emphasizes that - since the introduction of pressure and vacuum impregnation - the quality of Polish "Karits" equals that of foreign materials. Since impregnation is an expensive process, it is only used if this is absolutely necessary. The author continues to enumerate all types of Polish acidproof materials and their use. Besides complete chemical apparatus, such as heat exchangers of various types, absorption towers, reaction apparatus, and tanks, he mentions acidproof sheets, bricks, and

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blocks serving for the construction of corrosionproof chemical apparatus. Moreover, these materials are well suited for the lining of apparatus made of different materials. Tanks may be provided with tubes, bends, cocks, etc. made of coal. A catalog of the Racibórz works (not enclosed) gives detailed information. The technical characteristics of standard sheets are: water permeability: 10 mm after 50 hr; minimum specific gravity:  $1.95 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ; maximum total porosity: 25 %; absorption of water: 10.5 %; minimum compressive strength:  $400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ ; maximum ash content 10 %. These properties are verified by using the following Polish standard methods: 1) PN/C-97858, 2) PN/C-97855. (Continued in the March issue).

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P/013/60/000/003/003/004  
B115/B215

AUTHOR: Szudek, Maria, Engineer

TITLE: Application of carbon linings for anticorrosive purposes  
(end of a paper of no. 1/60 p.35)

PERIODICAL: Chemik, no. 3, 1960, 130-133

TEXT: Acid-resistant cements for carbon. For binding acid-resistant linings and parts of apparatus of carbon and graphite, acid-resistant carbon cements are used which consist of two components: (1) a carbon filler mixed with an agent accelerating the process of hardening, and (2) artificial resin or water glass as binding agent. The filler usually is pitch coke dust with a grain size of less than 0.3 mm with additions of chemical substances accelerating the hardening of the cement. Pitch coke dust and hardening agent have to be mixed well. The content of ashes in the dust must not exceed 1.5%. Phenol formaldehyde resin in the first stage of polycondensation is usually used as binding agent. The resin should be as resistant to aging as possible and of low viscosity. The resin reaches its final stage under the action of the acid catalyst (hardening agent) which is

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well mixed with the whole filler mass by alcohol. The time of binding is measured by a penetrometer. The penetration is measured by a standardized steel tip under exact conditions of load, time and temperature. The cements KDB-110, KDS-100, and KDE-111 produced in Poland, show the following physical properties (see Table).

Characteristics	Cement KDB-110	Cement KDS-100	Cement KDE-111
binding agent filler	phenol resin coke dust	water glass coke dust	phenol resin coke dust plus electrographite admixtures
compressive strength, kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	up to 1000	120-170	up to 800
tensile strength	over 110	over 20	over 800
adhesive power	10-12	5-8	10-12
to ceramics, kg/mm <sup>2</sup>			
temperature resistance	up to 180°C	up to 1000°C	up to 180°C

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KDB-110 cement is used for binding carbon linings, glass and stoneware linings, wood and metals in mordant tubs, absorbers, containers etc. KDS-110 cement is suited for binding carbon slabs to floors, chimneys, sewers, etc. KDE-111 cement is used for binding graphite parts in heat exchangers. The resistance to corrosion of domestic cements has only been tested for the most typical media. For solutions of complicated compositions it is necessary to test the resistance to corrosion of the material itself and of the cement. A 2-3 mm asphalt mass heated up to 175°C is dispersed on the well cleaned walls and bottom of the container, and rubbed in with a hard brush. Then follows a 2-5 mm layer of acid-resistant carbon cement and on top of it come the slabs which have been cleaned from dust and moisture. Their backs and edges are also covered with cement. The slabs are pressed on to stop the air from getting underneath or remaining between the seams. The latter must be completely filled with carbon cement. For the production of KDS-100/ cement, 230-300 ml of sodium water glass (density: 36-38 Bé) per kg of coke dust are used. The specific gravity of water glass must be 1.33-1.55 g/ml, and the ratio  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}:\text{SiO}_2 = 1:3.20$ . Already after 20 min, the cement begins to harden. The method of application is the same as for KDB-110. Mounting of carbon slabs usually is carried out by working groups of the firm produc-

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ing the slabs, since great exactness and experience are required. There are three cases: (1) lining an apparatus with carbon slabs or building the whole apparatus of carbon or graphite slabs; (2) using slabs on top of an iron base; (3) lining a concrete container with slabs. Ad (1): An apparatus made of carbon bricks with acid-resistant carbon lining impermeable to liquids, is the most economical solution. This type can only be used for large and comparatively simple objects. Ad (2): Carbon or graphite linings of metal jackets are more difficult since these materials are of different thermal extensibilities. Special solutions have to be found to this problem. It is most important that the binding layer is of an elasticity which compensates differences in the thermal extensibilities, and the tension in the metal jacket and lining. Usually, a compensating layer of asphalt or bitumen, or an intermediate layer of ceramic bricks are used. The first method is largely applied in Poland. Ad (3): The problem arising in connection with carbon linings of concrete jackets are due to the different extensibility coefficients. For concrete, one may either use a cement layer with water glass on top of which the slabs are put, or an asphalt layer. The largest domestic consumers of acid-resistant slabs are: foundries, the Jaworzno and Rudniki Zakłady Chemiczne (Chemical Works), the Klucze and

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Włocławek Fabryki cellulozy (Cellulose Works), the Szczecin and Lublin  
Fabryki sztucznego jedwabiu (Artificial Silk Works). There are 10 refer-  
ences: 2 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 5/5

23307

P/614/61/040/001/003/007  
A221/A126

21.1700

AUTHORS: Grossman, Andrzej; Szmid, Zofia, and Szudek, Maria

TITLE: X-ray investigation of coke, obtained by naphthalene pyrolysis, for its graphitization ability

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 40, no. 1, 1961, 15-18

TEXT: The aim of this research was to find out, whether there is any dependency between conditions of coke preparation and its graphitization ability and whether the pyrolysis temperature of  $1,200^{\circ}\text{C}$  can be reduced without deterioration of coke and graphite properties. The first part of this research is the continuation of Professor B. Buras' work (Ref. 1: B. Buras, Some Experiments Concerning Pile Materials, Materiały Konferencji Ganswskiej 1955, Paper 943). The pyrolysis was carried out in a ceramic pipe of 55 mm internal diameter, heated in a silicon carbide oven. The coke formed settled inside the pipe. The pyrolysis was carried out at 850, 900, 1,000, 1,100 and  $1,200^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The graphitization was carried out in a Acheson type laboratory resistance oven with square carbon electrodes. Samples of coke in closed carbon crucibles were placed in the middle of the oven. The temperature was measured by means of an optical pyrometer.

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Graphitization was carried out at 1,400, 1,700 and 1,900°C for four hours each time and finally for thirty hours at 2,200°C. Electric resistance drops rapidly during the intense degasification below 1,000°C, but stabilizes at higher temperatures. X-ray examination was carried out by the powder method, using the VEM apparatus, the Debye-Scherrer camera of 57.3 mm diameter and collimators with round apertures of 0.5 or 0.8 mm diameter and radiation CuK $\alpha$ . Preparations were made by careful crushing of coke or graphite into a fine powder with Canada balsam as binding agent, shaping it into needles of 0.4 to 0.6 mm thickness. For each coke sample and each roasting temperature series of photographs were taken from preparations 0.4, 0.45, 0.5 and 0.6 mm thick. Thus obtained X-ray photographs were examined by Soviet-made micro-photometer MF-2. For comparison, samples made of high-grade Swedish graphite and one made from Romanian coke were also examined. Altogether 51 samples were examined. On the basis of these investigations the authors arrived at the conclusion that the temperature at which pyrolysis is carried out does not affect the degree of graphitization, provided that the period of graphitization is long enough. Basic physico-chemical properties of pyrolytic cokes (carbonation index, content of volatiles, real density, electric resistance and reactivity) do change in relation to temperature attained by coke, no matter whether it is attained during the pyrolysis or during

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X-ray investigation of coke ...

subsequent roasting; only the coke porosity and its apparent density depend on the pyrolysis temperature, which exerts also a decisive influence on coke output during the thermal decomposition. There are 1 photo, 2 figures, 5 tables and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Politechnika Slaska (Polytechnical Institute) in Gliwice.  
Instytut Badań Jądrowych (Nuclear Research Institute) in Warsaw and  
the Zakłady Elektrod Węglowych (Carbon Electrodes Plant) in Raciborz.

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1960

X

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26610

P/014/61/040/002/003/004

A221/A126

15.2250

AUTHORS: Grossman, Andrzej, Szmid, Zofia, and Szudek, Maria

TITLE: X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of cokes obtained through pyrolysis of benzene and its chloroderivatives

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 40, no. 2, 1961, 105 - 108

TEXT: The authors decomposed benzene and its chlorine compounds by a pyrolytic process and examined the cokes thus obtained for their graphitization properties. The reason of this investigation was to confirm the findings of R. E. Franklin [Ref. 5: Acta Cryst., 4, 253 (1951); Ref. 6: Proc. Roy. Soc. (London), A209, 196 (1951); Ref. 7: Brennstoff-Chem., 34, 359 (1953)], who was of the opinion that in organic compounds rich in hydrogen some hydrogen remains in carbonization products and later fosters the process of their graphitization. On the other hand, coke obtained from substances containing little hydrogen and rich of oxygen, are reluctant in forming graphite. For their experiments the authors used benzene, chlorobenzene, meta-dichlorobenzene, 1, 2, 4 trichlorobenzene and hexachlorobenzene. For pyrolysis and graphitization, they used the same apparatus which were used earlier for similar experiments, described in Przemysł Chemiczny

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X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of...

[Ref. 10: A. Grossman, Z. Szmid, M. Szudek, Przem. Chem., 40, (1961)]. In all instances described in this article the pyrolysis was carried out at the temperature of 1,100 C. Solid products of pyrolysis were hard coke, soft coke and soot. Hard cokes were examined in a similar way as described in the report from previous investigations. It was found that the amount of chlorine in raw materials influences not only the amount of coke produced, but its properties as well. Coke density diminishes as the content of chlorine increases, but at the same time electrical resistance of the coke increases. Pyrolytic cokes, partly graphitized cokes and graphites were examined by the Debey-Scherrer powder method, using X-ray VEM apparatus and the Phoenix lamp, cameras for powder-method examination and collimators with a round aperture of 0.5 and 0.8 mm in diameter, CuK $\alpha$  radiation at 45 kv and 14 - 16 ma. Samples for X-ray examination were prepared either by scraping the needles from graphite or shaping them from carefully powdered graphite mixed with Canada balsam. For investigation two series of independently prepared cokes were used. In the first series cokes prepared from benzene, chlorobenzene, m-dichlorobenzene, 1, 2, 4-trichlorobenzene and hexachlorobenzene were examined. They were the products of pyrolytic roasting in a laboratory oven at 1,400, 1,700 and 1,900°C, and in an industrial oven at about 2,200°C. In the second series, the products of hexachlorobenzene pyrolysis and the products of roasting at 1,900°C

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were not examined. The roasting time of II-nd series of samples was several times longer than that of I-st series of samples and, consequently, their graphitization was much better. The higher the roasting temperature was, the more pronounced and narrower were the lines on X-ray photographs. Having examined the X-ray photograms, the authors arrived at the following conclusions: No relation between the degree of graphitization and the substratum can be confirmed. Cokes from  $C_6H_6$ ,  $C_6H_5Cl$ , and  $C_6H_4Cl_2$  graphitize easier, while with cokes from  $C_6H_3Cl_3$  this process is slower and weaker. There was no coke formed as a result of roasting the products of  $C_6Cl_6$  pyrolysis. The valuation of coke properties and results of X-ray examination, confirm in principle the role of hydrogen during the process of pyrolysis, in conformity with the interpretation suggested by Franklin (Refs. 5, 6, 7). Only if there is enough hydrogen in the substratum, the coke formed is composed of carbon and hydrogen, otherwise graphitization progresses slowly and some remaining chlorine changes its electrical resistance. The authors express their thanks to Professor B. Buras for help and critical remarks and to Professor I. G. Campbell for suggesting the investigation. There are 4 tables, 2 photos, 2 figures and 10 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the most recent English-language publications read as follows: C. R. Kinney, R. C. Nunn, P. L. Walker Jr, Ind. Eng. Chem., 49, 880 (1957); C. R. Kinney, Studies of Producing

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26610

X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of...

P/014/61/040/002/003/004  
A221/A126

Graphitizable Carbons. Proc. Conf. on Carbon, University of Buffalo (1956).

RECEIVED: May 27, 1960

ASSOCIATION: Politechnika Śląska (Silesian Polytechnical Institute) Gliwice,  
Instytut Badań Jądrowych (Institute of Nuclear Research) Warsaw,  
and Zakład Elektrod Węglowych (Carbon Electrodes Plant) in Raciborz

Card 4/4

SZUDEK, TADEAS

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: Cabinet of Geomorphology CSAV /Ceskoslovenska akademie ved; Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences/ (Kabinet pro geomorfologii CSAV), Brno.

Sources: Prague, Casopis pro Mineralogii a Geologii, Vol VI, No 3, 1961, pp 262-269.

Data: "Weathering and Erosion Forms in the Sandstones of the Hostyn Hills and Chriby."

Author: SZUDEK, Tadeas

DEMEK, Jaromir

STEHLIK, Otakar

SAUDEP, W.

SAUDEP, W. The word of the beneficiary; constructions for the Valea Jindai  
rivers brought into used by the tire fixed. p. 3.  
A travel inquiry; let us prepare the workshops of machinery repairs for  
winter. n. 3. Our inquiry. p. 4.

Vol. 6, no. 358, Nov. 1956  
CONSTRUCTOIRIL  
TECHNOLOGY  
SPANIA

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957



SZUDER, W., ing.; CALOIANU, Gh. ing.

The Jiu Valley 20 years after the liberation. Rev min 15 no.8:  
385-389 Ag '64.

1. Director General, the Jiu Valley Carboniferous Aggregate Works  
(for Szuder). 2. Technical Director, the Jiu Valley Carboniferous  
Aggregate Works (for Caloianu).

SZUDOR, J.

Constructing ditch silos built on the surface or sunk into the ground. p. 14. (Magyar Mezőgazdaság, Vol. 11, no. 4, Feb. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

SADOWSKI, Jerzy, mgr. inż.; SZUDROWICZ, Barbara, mgr. inż.; STROJNY, Tadeusz,  
mgr. inż. arch.; ZUCHOWICZ, Iwona, mgr. inż.

Sound proofing in the construction of dwelling houses. Konstrukcje  
Budow inzyn no.19:1-100 '62.

1. Instytut Techniki Budowlanej, Warszawa.

L 45367-66 T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(1) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6026993

SOURCE CODE: PO/0045/66/029/005/0605/0621

40  
35  
B

AUTHOR: Szudy, Jozef

ORG: Physics Department, Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun (Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczalnej Uniwersytetu Mikolaja Kopernika)

TITLE: The <sup>21</sup>mercury resonance line broadened by argon

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 29, no. 5, 1966, 605-621

TOPIC TAGS: resonance line, mercury resonance line, argon, intensity distribution, collision effect

ABSTRACT: The intensity distribution of the mercury resonance line broadened by argon has been calculated for various pressures. The calculations performed take account of the simultaneous interaction of many argon atoms and the confluence of the collision effects on the distributions obtained from the statistical theory. The calculated intensity distribution is asymmetrical and shifted towards the long-wave direction. Both the shifts and half-widths of the calculated distributions

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ACC NR: AP6026993

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agree with experimental data. At low argon pressures (below one atm), the calculated intensity distribution agrees well with the experimental one on both sides of the mercury resonance line. At high argon pressures (81.2 and 164.4 Amagat), good conformity with the experimental distribution is found on the long-wave side of the mercury resonance line. There are satellite bands on the short-wave side of the line, and this makes comparison impossible in this region. The calculated intensity distribution does not agree with the experimental distribution in the core of the line. This paper gives a discussion on the possible causes of this disparity. All calculations were performed by means of a "GIER" electronic computer. The author wishes to express his sincere gratitude to Professor A. Jablonski for his supervision, meritorious counsel, and frequent discussion during performance of this work. He also wishes to thank Docent M. Frackowiak for his criticism and discussion, and Dr. A. Kielbasinski of the Computation Center of Warsaw University for preparation of the program and beneficial suggestions during performance of the numerical computation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 tables, and 16 formulas. [Author's abstract.] [KS]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Jun65/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 008/

Card 2/2 *awyn*

SARNECKI, Kazimierz, doc.; SZUDZINSKA, Alina, mgr inż.

Influence of substituting, in the cooking acid, the sodium base for the calcium base on the alcoholic fermentation process. Przegl papier 20 no. 1: 26-27 Ja '64.

1. Instytut Celulozowo-Papierniczy, Lodz.



SZUFA, M.

KOSTRZEWSKI, J.; SZUFA, M.

Complement fixation in typhus. Med. dosw. mikrob., Warsz. 4 no.  
3:390-392 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Summary of work progress presented at 11th Congress of Polish  
Microbiologists held in Krakow May 1951. 2. Krakow.



SEMBRAT-NIEWIADOMSKA, Z.; SZUFA, M.

Cardiolipin antigen in serodiagnosis of syphilis. Med. dosw.  
mikrob. 9 no.2:201-204 1957.

1. Z Krakowskiej Wytworni Surowic i Szczepionek.  
(CARDIOLIPIN  
antigen in serodiag. of syphilis (Pol))  
(SYPHILIS, diag.  
serodiag., cardiolipin antigen (Pol))

LACHOWICZ, Tadeusz; SZUFA, Maria

Qualitative evaluation of the cardiolipin antigen of the Krakow producers of sera and vaccines in Kolmer's quantitative reaction. Med. dosw.mikrob. 13 no.4:357-362 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii AM z Wojskowego Laboratorium Sanitarno-Higienicznego i z Wytworni Surowic i Szczepionek w Krakowie.

(PHOSPHOLIPIDS chem)

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. B-8  
Equilibria. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1959, No. 7523

Author : Pischinger, Ernest.; Szufarski, Zbigniew

Inst : Not given

Title : Study of the System  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ - $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ - $\text{NaOH}$ - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  at  $30^\circ$

Orig Pub : Chem. stoscw., 1958, 2, No 2, 247-257

Abstract : The system under study was investigated by the isothermal method at  $30 \pm 0.1^\circ$ . Determinations were made of solubility of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  in aqueous solutions of  $\text{NaOH}$  of different concentration, and of the effect of the double salt  $2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  on their solubility. Also studied was the viscosity of  $\text{NaOH}$  solutions saturated with the individual salts and with the double salt. -- According to authors: summary

Card 1/1

SZUFARSKI, Zbigniew; PISCHINGER, Ernest

Studies on the solubility of sodium carbonate, sulfate and chloride in sodium hydroxide solutions. Pt. 1. Przem chem 41 no.12:695-698 D '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej, Uniwersytet im. M. Kopernika, Torun.

RAFALOWICZ, Adam; SZUFLADOWICZ, Roman; SLAWINSKA, Danuśa

A case of Addison's disease in pregnancy. Endokr. pol. 13 no.5:  
549-554 '62.

1. Oddzial Chorob Wewnetrznych Instytutu Gruzlicy Kierownik: prof.  
dr B. Jochweds Oddzial Ginekologiczno-Polozniczy Instytutu Gruzlicy  
Kierownik: dr med. J. Ruszkowski.

(ADDISON'S DISEASE) (PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS)

SZUGYI, DEZSO

BUGYI, Balazs, dr.; SZUGYI, Dezso, dr.

An unusual case of abiotrophy of the intestinal tract with multiple abnormalities. Orv. hetil. 98 no.19:505-506 12 May 57.

1. A Szolnokmegyei Tanacs Korhaza (igazgato-foorvos: Levay, Karoly, dr.) Csecsemo- es Gyermeosztalyanak (foorvos: Kramer, Dezso, dr.) es Rontgenosztalyanak (foorvos: Bugyi, Balazs dr.) kozlemenye.

(INTESTINES, abnorm.

multiple jejunal atresia with extended multiple colonic stenosis (Hun))

SZUGYI, Dezso, dr.; MUNICH, Bela, dr.

Recovery in suppurative pericarditis. Orv.hetil. 101 no.51:1829-1830 18 D'60.

I. Szolnok megyei Tanacs Korhaza, Csecsemo- es gyermekosztaly es  
II. Sebeszeti osztaly.  
(PERICARDITIS case reports)

SZUGYI, Dezso, dr.

Thrombosis of the ductus botalli in a newborn infant. Orv.hetil.  
102 no.3:131-133 15 Ja'61.

1. Szolnok Megyei Tanacs Korhaza, Csecsemo- es Gyermeosztaly.  
(DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS compl)  
(THROMBOSIS in inf & child)  
(INFANT NEWBORN dis)



SZUHAI, Dezso

International exchange of experience on the innovation movement.  
Ujit lap 16 no.18:5 25 S '64

1. Assistant Head, Division of Production, Central Council of  
Hungarian Trade Unions, Budapest.

SZUHAI, Dezső

Ready to act on the eve of a difficult half year. Munka 13 no.7:  
6-7 JI '63.

1. Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa termelési osztályának  
helyettes vezetője.

SZUHAI, Dezso

Institutes in the service of work and factory organization.  
Munka 14 no.10:11-12 0 '64.

1. Deputy Head, Production Division, Central Council of  
Hungarian Trade Unions, Budapest.

GAZSO, Laszlo; ROSTAS, Laszlo; SZUHAI, Geza

Wall panel structure of the Grinding Mills at Mad. Magy ep ipar  
12 no.2:70-76 '63.

SZUHAY, Dezso

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SZUIC, Jerzy; KOBYLECKI, Wieslaw

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1. Z II Zakladu Chirurgii Urazowej Instytutu Doskonalenia i Specjalizacji Kadr Lekarskich w Warszawie; kierownik doc. dr. med. Jerzy Szulc i z Pracowni Badania Materialow Stomatologicznych Instytutu Lekow w Warszawie; kierownik dr. med. dent. Tadeusz Minc. Adres: Warszawa, ul. Jotejki 9/11.

(ACRYLATES,

methylmethacrylate, exper. osteosynthesis (Pol))

(FRACTURES, experimental,

osteosynthesis with methylmethacrylate (Pol))

*Szujecki, A.*

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P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 40056

Author : Szujecki, A.

Inst : -

Title : Fungi and Bacteria as Factors in Restricting the Numbers of May Beetles.

Orig Pub : Sylvan, 1956, B100, No 4, 26-32.

Abstract : A list of fungi and bacteria indicated as the causes of diseases of the May beetle larvae was given; thier properties and pathogenic action were described. The possibility of using microorganisms for the control of the pests depends on the temperature and the soil's humidity; the best temperature for the fungi is 25-30° and the humidity must be not less than 90%; the fungi, distinct from bacteria, are very sensitive to the environment. Most effective is the use of highly virulent, especially spore-forming, bacteria (Bacillus). -- D.P. Dovnar-Zapol'skiy.

Card 1/1

BOROS, Adam (Budapest, XIV., Vajdahunyad var); VAJDA, Laszlo (Budapest, XIV, Vajdahunyad var); SZUJKOM LACZA, Julia (Budapest, XIV, Vajdahunyad var)

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